

The True Northerner.

HENRY S. WILLIAMS, Editor.
PAW PAW, MICHIGAN, JAN., 27, 1882.

The supreme court of Illinois has decided that the probate courts of Cook and LaSalle counties were improperly constituted, and that their acts were void. The Cook county (Chicago) probate court is four years old, and all wills acted upon and divorces granted during that time, are worthless.

Guitau Must Go.

At half past five on Wednesday p. m. the jury in the Guitau case, after a short absence returned into court and rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The whole nation and the entire civilized world will rejoice at the result, and the sooner sentence is pronounced and carried into effect, the greater will be the satisfaction of the people.

The newspapers that are announcing that J. C. Burrows has introduced a bill advocating measures that would bring great joy to the hearts of greenbackers, in opposition to his well settled convictions on the financial question, had better look up their congressional records a little. It was the greenbacker Burrows of Missouri that introduced the bill. It is not to be wondered at, however, that they should make the mistake, for the Missouri Burrows was never heard of before outside his own district.

We would like to know whence brother Warren of the *Declarator* gets his information. He says in last week's (Wednesday) paper, that "Judge Cox had decided not to permit Guitau to address the jury in his own behalf;" and that "all the arguments in the case are now concluded except that of Judge Porter, who is closing for the people in a masterly address which will leave no room for hope of escape for the already condemned villain." We hope you were not "inspired," Robert, that is what Guitau claims. Guitau was allowed to address the jury on Saturday, and Judge Porter commenced his speech on Monday.

Senator Blair has introduced a bill to aid in the establishment of temporary support of public schools in the States. It provides that for ten years there shall be annually appropriated from the money in the treasury, the following sums: The first year \$15,000,000, the second \$14,000,000, the third \$13,000,000, and thereafter a sum diminishing by \$1,000,000 yearly from the sum paid the previous year, until 10 annual appropriations have been made, when it shall cease. The instruction given in the schools, receiving any of the money so appropriated, shall be in what are termed the common English branches, if no other, and shall be open to all without distinction of race, nativity or condition in life.

A verdict was rendered by the jury in the case of the People vs. Howland, on Saturday evening about half past six o'clock, after being out four hours. The first ballot taken by the jury in their jury-room, stood 9 for acquittal and 3 for conviction. The jurors were kept together from the time they were sworn until they had rendered their verdict, giving no opportunity for any outside pressure or influence to bias them in any manner, or prevent their arriving at a just and honest verdict in the case. That the respondent had a fair and impartial trial at the hands of the court, can not be denied by anyone. The officers of court and Prosecuting Attorney had secured all the evidence on the part of the people that they were able to find. The Prosecutor had arranged the evidence and presented it in the best possible shape, to throw all the light on the case and set forth the true facts as they occurred in the fearful tragedy. To aid him in this, plates and drafts of the premises were exhibited to the jury, and yet the jury said, by their verdict, that the respondent was not guilty. If these jurors were honest men, (and we have no reason to believe them to be otherwise), if they acted fairly upon their honest convictions of what all the testimony the case proved, the verdict as given by them should satisfy everybody, no matter what had been his convictions or belief in regard to it heretofore. The affair was one of the saddest that ever occurred in this community. Rum seems to have been at the bottom of it, and in this trial a temperance lecture has been preached, more potent than all the long winded speeches of itinerant lecturers can be.

Farmers' Institute.

The Farmers' Institute held at Cassopolis, Jan. 17th and 18th, will long be a bright spot for future reflection to all who had the privilege of attending it, because of its moral and intellectual features. The fine weather, punctual attendance, the best of order, excellent music, and genuine good fellowship, all combined to make the occasion one of pure enjoyment, while the prompt response of the essayists in most instances, the free discussions, and an abundance of talent, were conducive to great advancement and could not fail to encourage and instruct those engaged in that noble calling, farming. Owing to the non-arrival of the delegation from the Agricultural College, who were to take part in the exercises, the morning session of the first day was short, consisting mainly of a piece of music by the choir, which gave the hearer an impression that the executive committee had shown very good taste in selecting singers of superior musical talent. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Stephenson, after which a short business meeting was held,

when the meeting adjourned till after dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Promptly at one o'clock the house was filled as full as comfort would allow. Among the presses represented, were the *Tauz Non-Thermer*, *Vigilant*, *Democrat*, *Edwardsburg Argus*, *Dowagiac Republican*, and *Grange Visitor*. F. S. Kedzie was also present, taking notes of the meeting to be published in the *Agricultural report* for 1882, and as all papers and essays read will be published therein and can be had, gratis, by any who choose to read them, we omit their full synopses. The meeting was called to order by the Secretary, who introduced the President, R. J. Dickinson. Mr. Dickinson then read his address, which, although not a polished literary production, was remarkable for its able and concise statement of the farmer's condition. He thought farming had been looked upon as a work of chance, but those theories had been very successfully exploded by enlightenment and investigative research. The great work of life is to educate and inform ourselves, and we can commence in winter as well as summer, by cultivating ourselves, which is said to be the farmer's best field. Farmers have generally thought that their place was not among the first in society, but the tilling of the soil lies at the very foundation of America's wealth. He gave the farmers a hearty welcome, and hoped they'd make themselves at home. He also paid a glowing tribute to the professors of the Agricultural College and acknowledged on behalf of the farmers, the great work they were doing for our State.

Erastus Osborn, of Hamilton, followed the President with an essay on "Farm Drainage." His experience had been with oak lands, which are quite porous. Principal thing is to get main drain correctly located. Can be used as an open drain for awhile, and then put in tile. If tile are too expensive, place two poles in bottom and place plank or brush over them. The best tile is flat on bottom and should be 2 1/2 to 3 feet under surface. The reader quoted John Johnston, the father of drainage in this country, in regard to distance apart and depth of drains: Would not advise tributary drains more than 12 to 15 rods from main one; must constantly guard against filling up with vegetable products. Mr. O. thinks the time is near, when something must be done to open up water courses, or our roads will be ruined.

Gideon Hebron, of Porter, wanted to know essayist's opinion of tile through quicksand. Mr. O. thought quicksand could be kept out by using tarred paper around the joints. It is impossible to keep tile open a long time, unless it has good fall. I had to take up a drain and give it a pitch of four inches to the rod before it would work.

M. J. Gard, of Volinia, wanted to know how to use the monitor.

M. S. Thomas was called on to explain: He had had the honor of graduating, but not of finding out the use of the monitor, having had no experience in draining.

Mr. Gard knew they used a sheet iron something, and took it out as they worked.

Mr. Hayne, of Pokagon, gave the definition of quicksand as taken from an old Agricultural report: It is simply common sand with edges worn off by action water.

Pres. Dickinson described the scoop and its use in laying tile.

Mr. Hampton, of Glenwood, said he had some open drains which had rendered land comparatively dry, which before would mire a horse or cow. Thought backfarrowing in narrow lands a very good plan. Asked how to prevent a ditch a mile long from filling up.

Mr. Osborn thought it would be prevented by use of tile, unless fall was insufficient, in which case nothing would prevent it from filling.

Mr. Hampton said it had plenty of fall, and thought no one but village corporations had power to make water run up hill. Thinks ditches through swails between hills, will do no good, as the water is constantly percolating through ground, thus keeping the low land wet.

Chas. F. Howe, of Berrien county, was called on, but had had no experience in draining.

Mr. Thompson explained use of engine ashes in drains, and said that by lowering a drain he had noted a marked increase in crops.

Mr. Osborn said that John Johnston, by lowering a drain from 2 1/2 to 4 feet, had increased his crops four-fold.

R. J. Dickinson wanted to know what was meant by "Indian ashes," and was informed by Mr. Thompson that it is slag or dross from stone coal used by steam engines.

Here followed a somewhat extended discussion as to the cost and advisability of tile drainage in this country, after which an essay on fattening and care of farm stock, by Gideon Hebron, of Porter, in which the writer set forth stubborn facts and backed them by figures, thereby proving Mr. H. to be a thorough-going man who keeps a full set of farm accounts, and can tell at any moment where his experiments stand. Mr. Hebron's essay was too good to be mangled by a synopsis, but we most heartily recommend it to the attention of any farmer who does anything in the way of fattening stock.

Mr. May wished to know if the essayist allowed his fattening cattle to run at large.

Mr. Hebron: I give them their own freedom except at feeding time.

Mr. May: I don't agree with that idea. I

keep mine tied up all the time. Mr. May also thinks cattle's appetites will be governed by the weather. Said he had made cattle gain 3 1/2 lbs. per head per day.

Mr. Hebron: My object in giving cattle their freedom, is that they may make themselves comfortable and not worry their flesh off.

Mr. Gard: I think two feeds are better than three; stomach needs rest; crowding may be more profitable for a short time, but not in the long run. I tie my cattle with rope. Stanchions are cruel. They want room to scratch.

To a question as to whether sawdust used for bedding would be injurious to the soil. Mr. H. replied that it would not, but rather, is beneficial.

Mr. Maddy would feed fattening stock 8 or 10 times a day, and not take them out of stanchions till time to sell.

Mr. Gard: Would you scratch 'em? Mr. Higgins wanted to know what would be a good rule for selecting hogs for good feeders.

Mr. Hebron said, as a general rule, a hog with a broad forehead would be a good feeder.

Mr. Maddy said it was his experience, that a creature with a long, slim under jaw, will not fatten well, but are very delicate, dainty, and particular about food.

The audience now becoming somewhat restless, the President called for a piece of music, which was responded to with a duet by Misses Chapman and Tietzort, beautifully rendered, and which proved the young ladies well supplied with musical ability.

EVENING SESSION.

The cornet band came in and played several fine pieces of music, which some thought were not appreciated as they should have been.

Mr. Uriel Enos, of Ontwa, then read an essay on the "Care and Management of Poultry." Mr. Enos restricted himself to Light Bantam chickens, giving his experiments and failures and final success, proving beyond a doubt that farmers can make poultry raising profitable, providing they can get their wives to take all the care of the chickens. He thinks a 1 1/2 lb. chick in May will bring as much as a 4 lb. one in October, and for this reason would advise early hatching. Sprinkle eggs twice with sulphur during incubation. Poultry will not do well in dark or close places. Roosts should be low, thus preventing liability to broken breast-bones.

After Mr. Enos' essay "gave out" he gave, extemporaneously, his experiments with incubators and proved himself a better speaker than reader.

Mr. May wanted to know a remedy for hen cholera.

L. B. Lawrence thought the best was to cut their heads off.

After a vocal trio, entitled, "O Restless Sea," Prof. E. J. MacEwan of the Agricultural College, read an essay on "Farmers' Homes," which was the most striking literary production of the whole institute. In his inimitable humorous way the Prof. succeeded in captivating the admiration of all who had the pleasure of listening to him. To attempt to give an idea of the essay by an imperfect synopsis, would only spoil it for future reading, and as we wish to publish it complete in some future issue of the *NORTHERNER*, we refrain.

A poem composed and recited by Mrs. Una H. Irvin, of Colorado, came in very appropriately after Prof. M.'s essay, and was doubly interesting because of its patriotic features, in lauding Michigan's motto.

A short time was now given for an "experience meeting," and was very enthusiastically improved by many of the old pioneers, led by Dr. Kedzie, who painted in glowing terms, the hardships and privations he passed through when he first came to Michigan. He was one of a family of nine besides a hired man and a dog, in a house 18x22, and yet some of the pleasantest days of his life were spent there, twenty-five miles from P. O. or a doctor.

Elias Morris, of Volinia, followed Dr. K. with a very graphic and touching description of his early history. Something of Mr. Morris' experience can be imagined, when it is known that he was the first white child born in Van Buren county. Thinks we could not be happy if put back in those old log houses. It is a sin to live in an old log cabin if we can afford a good house.

R. J. Dickinson never had any boyhood. Thinks labor and privation sweetens our bread. Michigan is a good place to stop.

L. B. Lawrence said he had been 12 miles to post-office and back in half a day, ready for a half day's work in afternoon, many a time.

S. T. Reed thought our hospitality decreases directly as our wealth increases.

Rev. E. M. Stephenson, in behalf of "the boys," wished to assure the old pioneers that they appreciated their efforts to make it easier for them.

A vocal duet, entitled "On to the Field of Glory," ended the proceedings of the day, and an adjournment till 9 a. m. next day, was ordered.

(Second day's proceedings next week.)

"I AM PROUD."

A lady patient writes from Fishkill Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., to Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y.: "My foot is entirely well, and I never felt better in my life than I do now. I am very proud of 'Favorite Remedy.' Shall I continue its use?" "What ailed the foot?" does the reader inquire. It was ulcerated from impure blood. "Favorite Remedy" purified the blood and the ulcer was healed. Loss no precious time, dear woman, but get the "Favorite Remedy" of your Druggist, or enclose One Dollar to the Doctor at the above address.

SESSION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

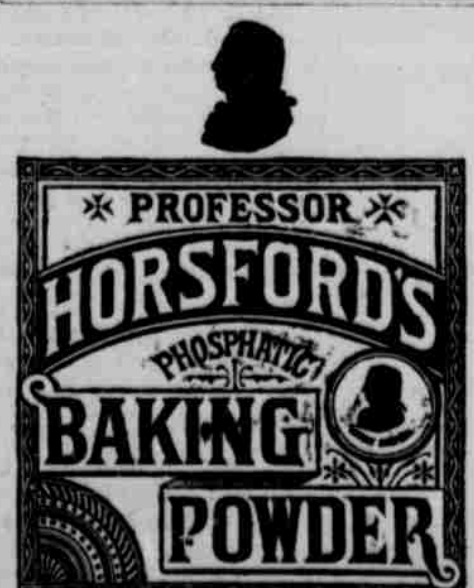
OCTOBER SESSION.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors.—Your Committee on Claims beg leave to make the following report:

	CL. M'D.	ALL'D.
E. A. Blackman, printing	\$12 00	\$12 00
S. G. Toof, constable fees	3 75	3 75
E. A. Harvey, juror inquest	1 50	1 50
J. S. Cross, "	1 50	1 50
W. W. Drake, "	1 50	1 50
Wm. B. Tripp, "	1 50	1 50
J. G. Miller, "	1 50	1 50
S. McMillan, "	1 50	1 50
J. Dowland, witness fees	48	48
A. Westervelt, "	48	48
Geo. Wilcox, "	48	48
W. W. Glasgow, "	48	48
Joel Camp, "	48	48
B. Quackenbush, "	48	48
Ed. Vail, "	48	48
J. E. Reese, "	48	48
J. E. Ferguson, "	48	48
J. Hestrick, juror fees	50	50
N. Clark, constable fees	1 25	1 25
G. W. Mathews, stationery	20 00	20 00
L. S. Russell, justice fees	4 45	4 45
O. F. Thomas, witness inquest	5 00	4 80
G. Burham, services	13 00	8 00
J. F. Earl, constable fees	73	73
O. M. Sikes, justice fees	1 62	1 62
J. G. Haynes, "	2 44	2 44
C. M. Morrell, "	2 24	2 24
E. L. Warner, "	2 10	2 10
J. S. Packard, "	3 35	3 35
W. W. Hodge, services	82 00	82 00
E. L. Warner, justice fees	5 65	5 65
H. M. Olney, services	120 41	120 41
J. S. Packard, justice fees	3 45	3 45
Duncombe, Stearns & Co mds	20 19	20 19
Chas. E. Heath, postage etc.	91 66	91 66
H. W. McCabe, services	181 22	581 22
G. W. Howland, for blanks	11 50	11 50
E. Smith & Co, mds	75	75
Kilburn & Hudson, medicine	7 35	7 35
G. V. Hillon, M. D. services	5 00	5 00
J. H. Johnson, witness fees	1 10	1 10
J. S. Kirk, "	1 10	1 10
J. H. Waters, mds	2 75	2 75
E. J. Lockwood, witness fees	1 10	1 10
Frank Knappen, "	1 10	1 10
Carroll & Co mds	4 00	4 00
L. Rogers, services	12 00	12 00
Melvin Hayes, constable fees	13 24	8 24
L. S. Russell, justice fees	5 15	4 00
Wm. J. Johnson, 2 cots for jail	6 00	5 00
R. Backus & Co mds	67 74	67 74
S. W. Duncombe, services	32 00	32 00
C. M. Wheeler, constable fees	28 07	24 00
J. H. Stuckum, "	8 00	4 40
Harmon Johnson, ice	4 28	4 28
H. F. Stearns, witness fees	85	85
H. W. McCabe, "	60	60
W. J. & R. Sellick, mds	13 46	13 46
S. P. Wilson, services	23 60	23 60
L. T. Hawson, services	197 70	197 70
Wm. H. Glidden, constable fees	1 32	1 32
Chas. Mortimer, justice fees	1 36	1 36
James H. Richards, "	10 25	9 95
J. S. Jobe, constable	2 25	2 25
E. J. Lockwood, juror fees	73	73
John McCrimmon, "	50	50
James H. Richards, "	3 19	3 19
L. J. Brown, witness fees	48	48
Levi W. Dickinson, care of pauper	5 40	4 50
H. C. Watson, coffin, robe for "	11 00	11 00
W. M. Mason, justice fees	3 43	3 43
" "	2 05	2 05
" "	3 44	3 44
" "	4 43	4 43
" "	5 03	5 03
" "	10 14	10 14
" "	3 34	3 34
" "	4 20	4 20
" "	2 76	2 76
" "	3 62	3 62
" "	3 00	3 00
" "	2 95	2 95
" "	3 59	3 59
" "	3 48	3 48
" "	14 17	14 17
" "	2 76	2 76
" "	3 09	3 09
" "	7 00	7 00
" "	9 03	9 03
" "	2 73	2 73
" "	2 70	2 70
" "	2 58	2 58
" "	6 02	6 02
" "	3 04	3 04
" "	3 40	3 40
" "	2 64	2 64
James Morris, work on jail	3 75	3 75
John J. Paige, "	3 00	3 00
J. P. Wilson, juror fees	2 25	1 50
G. W. McFee, "	2 25	1 50
E. McNeil, "	2 25	1 50
G. Burhans, "	2 25	1 50
N. Page, "	2 25	1 50
L. Wilson, "	2 25	1 50
R. Conklin, "	2 25	1 50
Chas. Showers, witness fees	48	48
Chas. Geyer, "	48	48
E. Mahoney, Jr, "	48	48
G. P. Smith, "	48	48
L. W. Dickinson, justice fees	4 56	4 56
Thilmer Bros & stationery	190 17	165 00
D. D. Wise, service and mileage	19 32	19 32
J. M. Robertson, "	19 68	19 68
A. M. Brown, "	23 40	23 40
G. S. Toles, "	21 48	21 48
S. P. Wilson, "	21 24	21 24
W. J. Shattock, "	21 24	21 24
E. S. Harvey, "	20 16	20 16
J. D. Harris, "	19 92	19 92
W. J. Blackman, "	18 84	18 84
W. H. Stevens, "	19 20	19 20
W. H. Stanton, "	18 72	18 72
C. W. Young, "	18 12	18 12
Chas. Backwell, "	19 08	19 08
H. C. Taylor, "	20 04	20 04
J. V. Roosevelt, "	19 92	19 92
S. V. Hager, "	19 92	19 92
R. Nutting, "	19 20	19 20
J. C. McLean, "	19 08	19 08

JANUARY SESSION.

H. S. Williams, printing	31 35	31 35
W. H. Glidden, constable fees	10 50	10 50
M. Nelson, witness fees	3 50	3 50
D. Thompson, "	3 50	3 50
C. W. Thompson, "	3 50	3 50
L. W. Ward, extrajuring teeth (3)	1 50	1 50
Lettie Darling, witness fees	1 10	1 10
G. Foster, constable fees	3 55	2 85
D. W. Bidwell, witness fees	1 23	1 23
J. Brownbridge, "	85	85
L. Lake, "	48	48
W. Russell, "	48	48
G. W. Pollard, "	48	48
W. H. Clark, "	48	48
G. Sweet, "	48	48
S. Base, "	48	48
N. Clark, "	48	48
P. B. Emory, "	48	48
C. Long, "	48	48
S. Lamont, "	48	48
E. M. Snow, "	48	48
W. H. Hackley, "	48	48
J. Helfron, "	48	48
J. Salsbery, juror fees	1 50	1 50
T. Horton, "	1 50	1 50
W. Teltsworth, "	1 50	1 50
B. F. Teltsworth, "	1 50	1 50
H. D. Smith, "	1 50	1 50
E. S. Harvey, "	1 50	1 50
A. Teltsworth, wit fees	48	48
G. Teltsworth, "	48	48
G. Foster, "	48	48
C. Mosier, juror fees	50	50
Wm. Cook, "	50	50
F. I. Brager, "	50	50
A. Gainer, witness fees	85	85
A. Olson, "	85	85
R. Millard, "	85	85



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